THE 2012 EDITION OF THE LIFE SAFETY CODE®

NURSING HOME EDITION

SESSION #1

WELCOME

Moderator: Richard Schieferdecker

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QUESTIONS

How To Ask a Question:

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POLLING

There will be occasional interactive poll questions.
THE 2012 EDITION OF THE LIFE SAFETY CODE®

NURSING HOME EDITION

SESSION #1

RUSSELL PHILLIPS & ASSOCIATES
Fire and Emergency Management for Healthcare Facilities
SESSION ONE AGENDA

- The CMS Final Rule
- Overview of the 2012 Life Safety Code®
- Navigating the Code
- Healthcare Occupancy General Requirements
- Chapter 43 - Rehabilitation

CMS TOP FINDINGS....

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>K0056 – Automatic Sprinkler Systems</td>
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<td>K0062 – Sprinkler System Maintenance</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>K0062 – Sprinkler System Maintenance</td>
<td>K0029 – Hazardous Area Separation</td>
<td>K0056 – Automatic Sprinkler Systems</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>K0144 – Generators Inspection/Testing</td>
<td>K0062 – Sprinkler System Maintenance</td>
<td>K0050 – Fire Drills</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>K0038 – Exit Accessible at All Times</td>
<td>K033 – Exit Components</td>
<td>K0029 – Hazardous Area Separation</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>K0025 – Smoke Partition Construction</td>
<td>K0038 – Exit Accessible at All Times</td>
<td>K0144 – Generators Inspection/Testing</td>
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<td>K0050 – Fire Drills</td>
<td>K0025 – Smoke Partition Construction</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>K0067 - HVAC</td>
<td>K020 – Vertical Shafts</td>
<td>K0071 – Laundry Chutes</td>
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<td>K0071 – Laundry Chutes</td>
<td>K0050 – Fire Drills</td>
<td>K0147- Electrical Wiring and Equipment</td>
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<td>K0018 – Corridor Doors</td>
<td>K0018 – Corridor Doors</td>
<td>K069 – Cooking Equipment</td>
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2012 LIFE SAFETY CODE® HISTORY

Jan. 2003
CMS Adopted
2000 LSC

April 2014
CMS Proposes
Adopting 2012 LSC

May 2016
“FINAL RULE”
CMS Adopts
2012 LSC

FINAL RULE PUBLISHED MAY 5, 2016

► Effective Date of July 5, 2016
► View the entire CMS Final Rule: www.nfpa.org/cms
Adopts the 2012 edition of the Life Safety Code®, several TIAs, and some CMS amendments

Obtain a Copy
- www.nfpa.org
- Range from $98 - $185

Access TIAs
- www.nfpa.org/cms

HINT: CONSIDER PURCHASING THE HANDBOOK

NFPA has also published a 400 page “Quick Compare”
THE LIFE SAFETY CODE®

- Improved readability
- Greater ease of use
- Incorporates 12 years (4 editions) worth of changes
- Mostly beneficial changes to Health Care Occupancies
- Reflects benefits of automatic sprinkler protection

FINAL RULE PUBLISHED MAY 5, 2016

- Adopts NFPA 99 2012 Edition
  - Omitting Chapters 7, 8, 12, 13
  - This was a re-write and re-organization of NFPA 99
  - Focuses on risk-based approaches

- Obtain a Copy
  - [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)
  - Range about $75
CMS will begin surveying to the 2012 LSC and HCFC on 11/1/16
CMS is providing online training for surveyors beginning 9/2/16
Training is available to survey agencies and providers

HINT: CMS SURVEYS ARE AN OPEN BOOK TEST. KNOW THE STANDARDS AND MONITOR THE SURVEY TOOLS

www.cms.hhs.gov/SurveyCertificationGenInfo
CMS Waiver Submission Process
- Remains Unchanged

Fire Safety Evaluation System (FSES)
- Previously utilized the 2001 edition
- CMS adopted the 2010 edition (101A)
- CMS training documents reference the 2013 edition (101A)
- Will remain a popular and preferred method for CMS

Categorical Waivers
- Most non-applicable on July 5, 2016, except:
  - CW regarding Humidity levels in Operating Rooms
  - CW regarding NFPA 99 requirements for relocatable power taps as not applicable to Nursing Homes

TODAY’S FOCUS

- Life Safety Code® Component Overview
- Navigating the Code
- Healthcare Occupancies
- Existing Construction

Note – we cannot cover all the requirements nor all the changes...we will focus on key applicable provisions.
The 2012 LSC is Structured With Three (3) Focus Areas:

- **Fundamental requirements** (Chapters 1 – 11 & 43)
  - apply to all occupancies

- **Occupancy chapters** (Chapters 12 – 42)
  - includes health care NEW vs. EXISTING construction

- **Annex notes** (designated by asterisks in the chapters)
  - are not mandatory

**Hint:** The occupancy chapter has the first say on code requirements

What is the occupancy?
- Is it “NEW” or “EXISTING”?
- Begin in the occupancy chapter to determine what level of compliance is required
- Then you may be referred back to a fundamental chapter (1 – 11, 43)
3.3.188.7* Occupancy, Health Care.

- Provide medical or other treatment or care simultaneously to four or more persons on an inpatient basis.

- Where such occupants are mostly incapable of self-preservation due to age, physical or mental disability, or because of security measures not under the occupant’s control.
New vs Existing?

“EXISTING”
If construction completed before JULY 5, 2016.

“NEW”
If construction started (substantial permits approved) after JULY 5, 2016.

LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

Fundamental (Core) Chapters

1 - Administration
   ▶ Allows for the adoption by AHJs and the concept of “Equivalent Compliance”

2 - References (NEW)
   ▶ Final Rule and 2012 LSC Adoption updates all “Referenced Standards”

HINT: communicate with vendors to ensure they are referencing the correct standards
LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

- NFPA 25 (Water Based Fire Protection Systems) 2011 edition
- NFPA 10 (Portable Fire Extinguishers) 2010 Edition
- NFPA 96 (Commercial Cooking Operations) 2011 edition
- NFPA 14 (Standpipe and Hose Systems) 2010 edition
- NFPA 13 (Sprinkler System) 2010 edition

LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

Fundamental (Core) Chapters

1 - Administration
2 - References
3 - Definitions (some new)
3 - Definitions

Definition of “Previously Approved”
Section 3.3.212 (New Text)

“That which was acceptable to the AHJ prior to the date this edition of the Code went into effect”

The AHJ at the time of installation relied upon detailed criteria in the Code, but now the criteria no longer exists.... The condition can remain...unless the occupancy changes

LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

3 - Definitions

Definition of “Approved Existing”
Section 3.3.79.1 (New Text)

“That which is already in existence on the date this edition of the Code goes into effect and is acceptable to the AHJ”

It does not matter how an earlier AHJ ruled..... The current AHJ must evaluate the situation and determine whether it is acceptable for continued use
LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

**Fundamental (Core) Chapters**

1 - Administration  
2 - References  
3 - Definitions  
4 - General Requirements  
5 - Performance Based Options  
6 - Occupancy and Hazard of Contents  
7 - Means of Egress  
8 - **Features of Fire Protection**

### LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

8 - **Features of Fire Protection**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 General</td>
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</table>
| 8.2 Construction & Compartmentation | 8.2 Construction & Compartmentation  
8.3 Fire Barriers  
8.4 Special Hazard Protection | 8.3 Fire Barriers  
8.4 Smoke Partitions  
8.5 Smoke Barriers  
8.6 Vertical Openings  
8.7 Special Hazard Protection |
**LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION**

**Fundamental (Core) Chapters (continued):**

7 - Means of Egress  
8 - Features of Fire Protection  
9 - Building Service & Fire Protection Equipment  
10 - Interior Finish, Contents and Furnishings  
11 - Special Structures & High Rise Buildings  
43 - Building Rehabilitation (New Chapter)

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**LSC BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION**

**Chapters 12–42: Occupancy Chapters**

18 - New Health Care Occupancies  
19 - Existing Health Care Occupancies
Occupancy Chapter Organization

x.1: General Requirements
x.2: Means of Egress Requirements
x.3: Protection
   (Vertical, Hazardous Areas, Corridors, Smoke Compartments)
x.4: Special Provisions
x.5: Building Services
x.6: Reserved
x.7: Operating Features

WHERE “x” IS THE CHAPTER NUMBER

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

**Two (2) Basic Assumptions:**

- Requirements are based on the hazards associated with fire and other events that have comparable impact on a building and its occupants.

- It is assumed that there will be only one (1) fire source at a time. The protection methods described in the Life Safety Code assume only one fire at a time.

[4.3]

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**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

**10 Fundamental Principles of the Life Safety Code:**

1. Multiple safeguards (provide adequate safety without relying on a single feature)

2. Appropriateness of safeguards (for the hazard and occupancy)

3. Number of means of egress (two or more remote exits)

[4.5.1 to 4.5.7]
### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

#### 10 Fundamental Principles of the Life Safety Code:

4. Unobstructed egress (some exceptions permit locked egress doors)

5. Awareness of egress system (clearly visible and appropriately marked)

6. Lighting (adequate egress lighting)

7. Situation awareness (warning of emergencies - systems in place)

   [4.5.1 to 4.5.7]

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#### 10 Fundamental Principles of the Life Safety Code:

8. Vertical openings (adequate protection of stairwells and shafts)

9. Design/installation (systems designed in accordance with appropriate standards)

10. Maintenance (testing, inspection of equipment and features)

   [4.5.1 to 4.5.7]
REHABILITATION: Section 19.1.4.3 (New Text)

- Definitions of “major” & “minor” rehab now provided and determine whether the smoke compartment being rehabilitated must be also fully sprinklered.
- 19.4.3 Non-Sprinklered Existing Smoke Compartment Rehabilitation

**Hint: As of August 2013, all nursing homes are required to be fully sprinklered.**

FULLY SPRINKLERED?

- Diagram showing fully sprinklered requirements.
CONSTRUCTION TYPES: The construction type directly relates to the time available for:

- Safely exiting a building or smoke compartment.
- Control of a fire.

The LSC places limits on what type of construction can be used for these occupancies.

- It does not refer to what type of construction materials were used when the building was built.

Section 19.1.6
CONSTRUCTION TYPES: Pertains to the combustibility and fire resistance rating on certain structural components.

**Type I and Type II**
- All structural members are non-combustible or limited combustible materials

**Type III**
- Exterior walls are non-combustible or limited combustible, and interior walls and structural members are dimensional wood frame

**CONSTRUCTION TYPES: Pertains to the combustibility and fire resistance rating on certain structural components.**

**Type IV**
- Heavy Timber Construction

**Type V**
- Wood Frame Construction
CONSTRUCTION TYPES: Pertains to the combustibility and fire resistance rating on certain structural components.

**Type II (222)**

- The first number refers to the fire rating of the load bearing walls (interior and exterior).
- The second number refers to the fire rating of the columns, beams, girders, trusses.
- The third number refers to the fire rating of the floor assembly.

Section 19.1.6

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EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEEL:
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SPRAY ON FIRE PROOFING MATERIAL FAILING:

QUESTIONS
Next Session

Means of Egress

- Doors
- Exits
- Suites

THANK YOU

David Hood
President

Nick Gabriele
Vice President